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REPORTS PETROLEUM OUTCROPS IN SHENSI;
GOVERNMENT PUSHES WOLFRAM PRODUCTION

Government prospectors have found petroleum outcrops in Shensi. A Taihoku report identifies the prospectors as Soviets. The government is starting actual wolfram and tin mining operations in Central Kwangtung and on Hainan Island. T'ien-tu iron mines are to be rehabilitated. Mine workers are being mobilized.

OIL-BEARING STRATA AT 20 SITES -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 20 Oct 50

Sian, 19 October (Hsin-hua) -- The Petroleum Control Bureau, Central Ministry of Fuel Industry, sent some 30 geologists and petroleum experts to Shensi during the month of June to prospect for petroleum. A survey of 3,180 square kilometers of land, extending through ten hsiens, uncovered or confirmed more than 40 petroleum outcrops, indicating oil-bearing strata at 20 sites or more, one of which extends over an area of 80 square kilometers. The specialists also discovered many materials of geological and geographical value which will contribute richly to the petroleum geology surveys of northern and central Shensi. The Petroleum Control Bureau has now decided to earmark the primary sites for detailed survey and investigation.

SOVIET PROSPECTORS FIND OIL IN SHENSI -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 29 Oct 50

Taihoku, 28 October (Reuters) -- According to today's news from the mainland, Soviet petroleum prospectors have discovered possible deposits at 40 sites in Shensi. The Peiping Sino-Soviet Petroleum Enterprises Corporation has approved a report of these findings and is now planning to start continuous exploitation of the petroleum. Since the establishment of the Sino-Soviet Mining Products Convention in early spring 1950, 30 Soviet geologists and petroleum experts have gone to Shensi.

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KWANGTUNG MINES OPEN PRODUCTION -- Hong Kong, Hsing-teso Jih-pao, 17 Oct 50

Canton, 16 November -- Acting on orders from higher echelon, South China officials have begun a general development of mining production in various sections of Kwangtung Province, in accordance with systematic plans. They have completed the initial phases in the establishment of 19 mining organizations of various proportions in the Tung Chiang, Pei Chiang, Hsi Chiang, and Chu Chiang production areas of Central Kwangtung. Actual extraction is already under way in some mining districts, while other sections report that they are preparing to begin operations. Wolfram and tin mines in Yun-fou Hsien, Hsi-chiang, and wolfram mines at Yang-chiang, Central Kwangtung, are already being exploited.

KMT troops withdrawing from Hainan Island wrought reckless destruction on the T'ien-tu iron mines and bombed the power plant and warehouses practically into oblivion. After the liberation of Hainan, the Kwangtung People's government sent Liu Hsiang-san (1) /number in parentheses refers to appended characters/, chief of the Industrial Office, and a party of Soviet engineers to inspect the island's resources. The group found rich and abundant outcrops of ore and decided to proceed with the rehabilitation of the T'ien-tu iron mines. They first established a mining registration office, where some 30 mine employees and 380 miners from the original enterprise have since registered to return to work. A mining control agency has been set up, and a mining inventory committee has been organized to conduct a property search. During the passing months, definite plans have been formulated and the authorities now have decided to begin mining operations toward mid-October in a move to develop industry and accelerate steel production.

Central Kwangtung, 16 October -- The Kwangtung Province Office of Commerce has ordered the Central Kwangtung Administrative Office to exert every possible effort to mobilize workers for the wolfram mines in the district. This move by the Chinese Communist government is part of an economic and financial plan for Central and South China which seeks to accrue foreign credit from the sale of wolfram, an essential material in the manufacture of military equipment.

There are many wolfram-producing areas in Central Kwangtung, the most famous being Ssu-chiu (in T'ai-shan Hsien), En-p'ing, Yang-chiang, and Nan-p'eng Tao. During the Sino-Japanese War, the Japanese extracted wolfram with scientific machinery and the local people mined wolfram by primitive methods. Following the liberation, marked advances in the district led to the recent order for the further development of wolfram mines. Many idle workers are being sent to the mining district in an effort to solve the great unemployment problem in Central Kwangtung.

CHARACTERS

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